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CITY OF



CARLISLE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1947

JAMES L. RENNIE,

M.D., F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the City and County Borough of Carlisle.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the City for the year 1947. The report, which is restricted in size, has been prepared on the lines indicated in the Ministry of Health Circular 170 47 of 31st December, 1947, and as I did not take up my duties in Carlisle till 1st August, 1947, much of the work referred to was carried out under the direction of Dr. James Lamberton.

The estimated population increased from 63,130 in 1946 to 63,620. The birth-rate 23.1 per 1,000 of the population, the highest recorded in the City since 1922, was unfortunately associated with four maternal deaths, giving a maternal death-rate of 2.64 per 1,000 total births. Investigation revealed that none of these deaths were preventable. The stillbirth, infantile mortality and general death-rates were all lower than in 1946.

With regard to environmental hygiene, housing was the most important problem. Many buildings scheduled for demolition or reconstruction before the War are still in use as dwelling houses, but on account of there being no available alternative accommodation for the tenants no action could be taken. Some unfit houses opened for occupation under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, are still in use, while others are occupied by squatters. Many of the people in these houses came from the North East of England during the War and have found work in Carlisle. Until the City is able to build sufficient houses there would appear to be little hope of dealing with this problem.

The number of unsatisfactory milk samples is a very serious matter. Particularly is this the case in regard to T.T. milk which is generally taken raw. Producers of this milk receive extra payment, and the public has a right to

expect a clean and wholesome product. Some producers consistently supply milk up to standard, but unfortunately they are in the minority. Clean milk production requires, irrespective of what apparatus is used, meticulous and unflinching attention to details and only those who are willing to strive for this standard should be allowed to hold T.T. licences. It is hoped that the new milk Regulations being drafted will enable such a standard to be easily enforced.

The supervision of Cafes and other premises where food is prepared for human consumption occupies a considerable portion of the time of the staff of the Sanitary Inspector. Dr. Steven Faulds of the Cumberland Infirmary at the instigation of the Central Council for Health Education carried out certain tests during the latter part of the year which showed an unsatisfactory bacteriological state of the water used for washing dishes in many Cafe premises. In a number of cases equipment was defective but in most cases the water was not hot enough. Good results can be obtained with ordinary equipment provided the staff is conscientious. If proper standards of cleanliness are to be obtained all connected with the catering trade must be educated in the need for cleanliness and your staff must be available for advice and constructive criticism.

During the year there was an increase in the incidence of infectious disease particularly Measles and Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria Immunisation continued as in past years and many school children who had been previously immunised had a boosting dose of A.P.T. 72.9 per cent. of the children aged 1—15 years had been immunised. During the year there were only two confirmed cases of Diphtheria.

A nation wide outbreak of Poliomyelitis took place in the summer and autumn of the year. Ten City cases were notified and in seven of these the diagnosis was confirmed. There was one death from the disease among City residents. It was not deemed necessary to stop Children's Cinema Matinees nor to close the Swimming Baths. Contacts were

excluded from schools for fourteen days and strenuous games and organised swimming were discontinued during the epidemic. Operations for Tonsils and Adenoids and Dental extractions in children were as far as possible postponed till the epidemic had subsided.

From the 1st January, the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services were combined, and each nurse was allocated a separate district. Future appointments to this Service will be for combined duties.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, will result in the City Maternity Hospital, Fusehill E.M.S. Hospital, George Street Maternity Home and the Infectious Diseases Hospital passing over to the newly formed Regional Hospital Board in July, 1948. The Statutory Joint Committee for Mental Deficiency will be dissolved and this work will have to be taken over by your Health Department.

Much time and energy was devoted to the preparation of Proposals under the Act, and the final approved Proposals will be published separately.

I desire to record my sincere thanks and appreciation for the willing service of all members of the staff of the Department, and in particular to Dr. Lamberton who was Acting Medical Officer of Health until I took up my duties here.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee I desire to express my thanks for the help, encouragement and support they have given to me since taking up my appointment. I would also like to record my indebtedness to the Town Clerk and other Chief Officials of the Corporation for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES L. RENNIE.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1947.

Area (acres)	4,488
Population (1947), Estimate of Registrar-General	63,620
Rateable Value	£471,318
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,909

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births—	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ..	1392	730	662	
Illegitimate ..	77	37	40	
				Birth-rate, 23.1 per 1,000 popu- lation.
Still-births ..	45	29	16	
				Rate 29.7 per 1,000 total births,
Deaths	841	440	401	
				Death-rate, 13.2 per 1000 popu- lation.
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth—				
From Sepsis				1
From other causes				3
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—				
Legitimate			55.3	
Illegitimate			77.9	
				Total, 56.5
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)				1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)				17

Population.

The estimate of the population at mid-year 1947 supplied by the Registrar-General, was 63,620, and this figure has been used in making the various calculations in this report.

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The total number of live births registered in the City during the year was 1,894, an increase of 317. Of these 425 were transferable out of the City and the actual number of City live births was therefore 1469 ; giving a live birth-rate of 23.1 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 20.7 per 1000 in 1946,

STILL-BIRTHS.

The number of City still-births registered during the year was 45, giving a still-birth rate of 29.7 per 1,000 live and still-births or 0.70 per 1000 population.

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of City illegitimate live births registered was 77, or 52.4 per 1000 of the total live births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered was 1,078 as compared with 1070 in 1946. 46 deaths occurred of persons belonging to the City, in Institutions and other places away from Carlisle, while the deaths of 283 persons not belonging to the City, occurred in public institutions and other places within the City. Excluding the latter figure, and adding the deaths of Carlisle residents which occurred in other districts, a net figure of 841 remains, which is equal to a death-rate of 13.22 per 1,000 of the estimated population at all ages, against 13.78 per 1,000 in 1946.

The following Table sets out the Cause and the Ages at Death of 841 persons belonging to the City :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.		NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE CITY									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF " RESIDENTS OR " NON-RES- IDENTS " IN INSTITUTION IN THE CITY.
		All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified ..	776	78	5	5	9	18	49	189	423	531	
Uncertified ..	65	5	—	—	—	—	5	14	41	10	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	38	—	—	1	1	6	12	15	3	16	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	9	2	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	15	
Syphilitic Disease	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Influenza	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	
Acute Infections Encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Cancer of Buccal Cavity, Oesophagus and Uterus	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	7	
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	9	13	
Cancer of Breast	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	
Cancer of All Other Sites	78	—	—	1	—	1	5	31	40	54	
Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	76	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	60	15	
Heart Disease	249	—	—	—	—	2	10	46	191	32	
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	53	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	41	36	
Bronchitis	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	16	7	
Pneumonia	28	11	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	18	
Other Respiratory Diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	
Ulceration of the Stomach and Duodenum	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	27	
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	17	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Appendicitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9	
Other Digestive Diseases	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	7	33	
Nephritis	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	11	11	
Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Other Maternal Causes	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	7	
Premature Birth	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infantile dis- ease	21	19	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	31	
Suicide	6	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	
Road Traffic Accidents	10	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	4	19	
Other Violent Causes	19	2	1	—	2	—	3	3	8	28	
All Other Causes	79	4	1	—	3	2	7	16	46	83	
TOTALS	841	83	5	5	9	18	54	203	464	541	

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under 1 year of age of City residents was 83, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 56.5 per 1000 live births.

The number of deaths of legitimate children under one year of age was 77, equal to 55.3 per 1000 legitimate live births.

The number of deaths of illegitimate children was 6, equal to 77.9 per 1000 illegitimate live births.

Infant Mortality,

with deaths from stated causes, at various ages and in various months, of children under one year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE				MONTH												Total Deaths under One Year				
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	4 Wks. & under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July		August	September	October	November	December
All Causes	34	13	1	3	51	6	9	9	3	12	98	9	9	4	3	3	1	9	6	3	5
Certified	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	9	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	19	4	—	1	24	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	2	2	—	1	2	4	1	3
Congenital Malformation	7	1	1	—	9	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Birth Injury	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxæmia of Pregnancy	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erythroblastosis	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis	3	4	—	1	8	2	3	3	—	3	2	—	2	2	2	1	—	2	1	1	16
Cerebral Hemorrhage	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	2	3	2	4	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	11
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Pneumococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental Burns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Found Dead in River	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	35	13	1	2	51	8	9	11	4	12	9	9	9	6	9	3	1	9	7	3	6
																					83

The following Table shows the Vital Statistics for the whole City during 1947 and previous years :—

YEAR.	Registrar-General's Estimate of Population to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett						Under 1 Year of age		AT ALL AGES	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1943	62,770	1343	1103	17.6	936	14.9	231	35	43	38.9	740	11.8
1944	60,250	1505	1187	19.7	983	16.3	229	32	60	50.5	786	13.0
1945	59,960	1368	1101	18.4	971	16.2	233	48	62	56.3	786	13.1
1946	63,130	1577	1307	20.7	1070	16.9	231	31	78	59.6	870	13.7
1947	63,620	1894	1469	23.1	1078	16.9	283	46	83	56.5	841	13.2

Inquests.

During the year the City Coroner held 68 inquests. Of this number 35 related to deaths of persons who resided within the City, and 33 to persons who resided in other districts but who died within the City. 8 related to children under five years of age.

Uncertified Deaths.

70 deaths were registered in which no certificate was given by a medical practitioner, and in which no inquest was held. 63 of these were in respect of City residents.

During 1946, 62 such deaths were registered.

Mortuary.

57 bodies were removed to the Public Mortuary, post-mortem examinations being made in 46 instances.

Cancer.

The number of deaths registered as due to cancer was 111, as against 115 in 1946, the rate of mortality from this disease being 1.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing age and sex distribution of persons who died from Cancer of various organisms during the year 1947.

Site of Disease	AGE GROUPS.															
	Under One Year		1—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75		Over 75	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	4
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	7	1	2	—	—	3
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	8
Other female genital organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	5
Male genital organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Urinary organs	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Brain and Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—	2	3	3	2	2	9	9	18	12	22	11	9	50

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1938-47.

1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947.

83 .. 98 .. 97 .. 114 .. 107 .. 104 .. 113.. 128 .. 115 .. 111

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Ambulance Service is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health, and deals with all cases within the City and accident cases in the adjacent part of the County. In addition it undertakes special journeys on behalf of the adjacent Local Authorities. The fleet of ambulances consists of a Morris Commercial 1930, an Austin 1940, two converted Civil Defence vehicles, and an Austin 10 sitting-case car. With the exception of the sitting-case car all vehicles are old and unreliable, but in spite of this the Service has been able to carry out its obligations. Orders were placed for additional vehicles but considerable delay has been experienced in obtaining delivery, and in the absence of replacements it is doubtful how long the Service can maintain its efficiency or meet the increased obligations under the National Health Service Act.

Nursing in the Home.

This Service has been carried out by the Carlisle District Nursing Association and the Corporation contribute to their funds. This Association has a Home in the centre of the City and is recognised as a training centre for district nurses.

Midwives.

In addition to the midwives engaged in hospitals and nursing homes in the City, the Corporation employ, under the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, six domiciliary midwives, three directly appointed and three by arrangement with the Carlisle District Nursing Association. The Superintendent of the Association acts as non-medical supervisor to the domiciliary midwives.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The administration of the medical out-relief was controlled by the Social Welfare Committee and Dr. J. Lamberton was the District Medical Officer.

Carlisle Dispensary.

This Institution provided medical benefit to such persons as were too poor to obtain medical relief elsewhere. The Corporation contributed to the funds of the Dispensary.

North Cumberland and Carlisle City Association for Preventive Work.

Coledale Hall, the headquarters of this Association is the property of the Corporation, and the Association enjoy the use of the premises free of rent and rates.

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

Institutional treatment of mentally defectives is undertaken at Dovenby Hall Colony, which is controlled by the Cumberland, Westmorland and Carlisle Statutory Joint Committee. The visiting of patients on licence and those under Statutory Supervision and Guardianship was undertaken by the Cumberland, Westmorland and Carlisle Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare on behalf of the Statutory Joint Committee. Dr. C. M. Anderson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health is the Certifying Officer for the City of Carlisle.

Hospitals.

The Hospitals used by the inhabitants of the area are :—

General Hospitals.

Cumberland Infirmary (Voluntary hospital).
Fusell Hill E.M.S. Hospital.

Maternity Hospitals.

City Maternity Hospital.
City Maternity Home.

Infectious Diseases Hospital.

City Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Tuberculosis.

Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld (reservation by Corporation for City patients—20 beds).
Pavilions, Fusell Hill Hospital.

Mental Hospitals.

Garlands Mental Institution (Mental illness).
Dovenby Hall Colony (Mentally defectives).

Border Counties Home for Incurables, Strathclyde House.

Cumberland & Westmorland Convalescent Institution, Silloth.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

Water.

An abundant supply of water has been maintained in the Corporation's area of supply throughout the year.

Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of the water continue to show that the supply is of excellent quality.

			<i>No. of Gallons.</i>	<i>Gallons per head per day.</i>	
1946	..	..	1,226,000,000	..	41.99
1947	..	..	1,243,480,000	..	42.59

Bacteriological results of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

Date when sample was taken.	No. of Colonies in					
	0.1 M.L.		1 M.L.		10 M.L.	
	At 22° C.	At 37° C.	At 22° C.	At 37° C.	At 22° C.	At 37° C.
18th March ..	—	—	—	—	2	—
24th July ..	—	—	—	—	6	1
16th October ..	—	—	—	—	3	1
16th December	—	—	—	—	8	2

Results of Chemical Analyses of Samples of Water taken from a Domestic Tap.

RESULTS SHOWN IN PARTS PER 100,000.	20TH MARCH	24TH JUNE	9TH OCT.	12TH DEC.
Chlorine as Chlorides ..	1.0000	1.0500	1.0500	1.1000
Nitrogen as Nitrates ..	.0538	.0070	.0100	.0278
Ammonia .. ..	.0056	.0015	.0019	.0050
Albuminoid Ammonia ..	.0051	.0063	.0040	.0060
Oxygen absorption ..	.1040	.1344	.1040	.2572
Injurious Metals ..	none	none	none	none
Total Solid Matter dried at 100° C.	11.0000	11.0000	11.0000	10.000
Temporary Hardness ..	5.8°	5.0°	4.8°	2.6°
Permanent Hardness ..	3.8°	2.6°	4.2°	4.2°
Free Alumina	none	none	none	none
P.H. Value	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2
Colour of Sample on Hazel Scale	7.	11.	7.	20.
Appearance in two-foot tube	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.	Not quite bright.
Odour when heated to 50° C.	none	none	none	none
Microscopical Examina- tion	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Lead Dissolved or Eroded	none	none	none	none

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Work on the preparation of drawings and calculations in connection with the proposed enlarging and modernising of Willow Holme Sewage Disposal Works has proceeded throughout the year, and is now nearing completion.

New Sewers in connection with the development of Housing Estates have been completed on Raffles Newtown (Dobinson Road, Brookside and Croft House) Estates and Petteril Bank (North and South) Estates, and sewer laying operations are in progress on the Harraby, Belah and Upperby Estates.

The Minister of Health's approval to Relief Sewage Schemes for the Belah and Harraby districts was received. The actual construction of the Belah sewer has been completed, and work on the Harraby Scheme is approximately 60% complete.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Complaints were received of vermin infestation at 16 houses. Houses were inspected, tenants advised and insecticide issued to 12 tenants, together with directions for its proper use. In addition, disinfestation works (insecticide sprayers, etc.) were carried out by the Department at five houses, and the Housing Department carried out similar work at eleven Council houses.

The furniture and effects of 20 tenants entering into Corporation houses were disinfested at the Hydrogen Cyanide Disinfestation Plant.

HOUSING.

The shortage of houses, man-power and materials continue to make it impracticable to deal systematically with the unfit houses in the City by way of demolition, closure or major re-conditioning.

A total of 1,850 inspections were made in respect of 456 dwelling-houses for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts with a view to securing urgent structural works and repairs.

One dwelling-house was rendered fit in consequence of an undertaking given by the owner under Section 11 (3) of the Housing Act, 1936. One undertaking was accepted respecting part of a dwelling-house, not to be let in future as a separate dwelling.

To meet the special circumstances arising under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, 46 houses which had been closed under the Housing Acts were in occupation under short term licence. These houses were tenanted by persons rendered homeless as a result of enemy action.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV, Overcrowding.

The Council's scheme for the allocation of Corporation houses has as its basis the degree of overcrowding existing in the applicants present dwelling. Owing to the continued fluid state of the City's population, tables hitherto included, relating to overcrowding, have been suspended.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

A very high proportion of the milk consumed in the City is previously heat-treated, and the distribution of the whole of the milk supply is in the hands of two large dairy Companies. Systematic inspection of all milk supplies, treatment and distribution was carried on throughout the year special attention being given to the efficiency of the heat treatment plant.

10 producers, occupying 22 cowsheds, are on the Register.

One hundred and eighty-nine samples of milk were procured during the year, thirteen for chemical analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, and one hundred and seventy-six for bacteriological examination under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Milk bottles coming off the bottle-washing machines were regularly tested for cleanliness, and showed 100% satisfactory results.

Of the samples of milk obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination, the following are the results :

Designation of Milk.		Number Tested.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
104	<i>Samples of T.T. Milk.</i>			
	Methylene Blue Test ..	104	53	51
	Tests of presence of Coliform Bacilli in 1/100 m.l. ..	104	46	58
	Inoculation for Tuberculosis ..	1	1	—
6	<i>Samples of Accredited Milk.</i>			
	Methylene Blue Test ..	6	—	6
	Coliform Bacilli ..	6	5	1
	Inoculation for Tuberculosis ..	1	1	—
27	<i>Samples of Pasteurised Milk.</i>			
	Phosphatase Test ..	27	26	1
	Methylene Blue Test ..	27	25	2
	Coliform Bacilli ..	27	13	14
	Inoculation for Tuberculosis ..	2	2	—
31	<i>Samples of Heat Treated Milk.</i>			
	Phosphatase Test ..	31	31	—
	Methylene Blue Test ..	31	27	4
	Coliform Bacilli ..	31	16	15
	Inoculation for Tuberculosis ..	4	4	—
8	<i>Samples Ungraded Milk.</i>			
	Methylene Blue Test ..	8	6	2
	Coliform Bacilli ..	8	7	1
	Inoculation for Tuberculosis ..	4	4	—

Ice Cream.

During the year a great deal of attention was paid to Ice-Cream premises, 211 visits being made. The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947, came into operation on the 1st May, 1947. These Regulations, which prescribe heat treatment, cooling and storage conditions for ice cream, give the Council wider powers to secure an improved standard. It should result in a better hygienic standard of premises and production.

All persons concerned were circularised regarding the Heat-Treatment Regulations and, were later visited, and advised on improvements to premises and new equipment necessary. Manufacturers are required to have separate premises for ice-cream production, and they are being advised on the improvements to ensure a uniformly high standard of structure. Delay in making alterations, owing to building restrictions and the short supply of the necessary equipment, is causing concern. A number of producers have ceased, or intend to give up manufacture, owing to the exacting requirements. These persons will, it is assumed, purchase bulk ice-cream from other manufacturers.

67 premises are registered for the manufacture and for sale of ice-cream.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INCLUDING HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

By J. C. B. CRAIG, M.D., D.P.H., Assist. M.O.H.
Physician in Clinical Charge, I.D.H.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

The year was characterised by a decided increase in the total number of notifications of infectious diseases, largely accounted for by local epidemics of Measles and Scarlet Fever.

During the summer and autumn months there was an outbreak, on a national scale, of Acute Poliomyelitis. The City was most fortunate to escape almost entirely the brunt of this epidemic. Locally, cases occurred mostly in scattered rural districts in the County of Cumberland, and it is a peculiarity of the epidemiology of this disease that congested urban districts often escape relatively lightly and multiple cases in a household are extremely rare.

A total of 1,310 notifications of Infectious Diseases were received during the year, 104 of which related to various forms of Tuberculosis and 1,206 to other infections.

Eighteen deaths were certified as due to zymotic disease, equal to a zymotic death-rate of 0.28 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the Age Groups of the Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1947.

	Total Number of cases notified.	Number of cases in- correctly notified.	Net Number of cases notified.	Number of Cases notified at various Ages.							Number of cases removed to hospital.
				Under 1 year.	1—5 years.	5—15 Years.	15—25 Years.	25—45 years.	45—65 years.	65 and upwards.	
Scarlet Fever	104	1	103	1	15	72	10	4	1	—	91
Whooping Cough	76	2	74	14	41	19	—	—	—	—	9
Diphtheria	13	11	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Measles	941	3	938	36	519	375	2	6	—	—	127
Pneumonia	43	—	43	1	4	3	11	5	13	6	22
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	5	—	5	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	5
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	10	3	7	—	2	3	1	—	1	—	9
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	22	4	18	—	—	1	1	3	12	1	5
Malaria	5	—	5	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	82	—	82	—	3	14	23	22	16	4	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	22	—	22	1	1	8	5	6	—	1	—

Scarlet Fever.

During the late autumn months there was a fairly sudden and sharp outbreak of this disease amongst children. A girls' private residential school was affected, and several cases were removed from there to the local Infectious Diseases Hospital. Clinically, many of the cases were of a fairly severe type, but all made a satisfactory recovery.

88% of the cases notified were removed to Hospital,

Diphtheria.

Once more the year showed an almost complete absence of this disease. Several cases continue to be notified, but on clinical investigation are found not to be cases of Diphtheria. The City continues to show a satisfactory number (72.9%) of children age 1-15 immunised against this disease. The Ministry of Health recommendations, viz., original immunisation at about the age of one, with boosting doses at age of 5 and 10 years are carried out by the Infant Welfare and School Medical Departments. Co-operation of all parties concerned is satisfactory, and the results most encouraging.

Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, in 11 of which the diagnosis was not confirmed.

There were no deaths from the disease.

One case occurred in a child who had previously been immunised, but the recovery was complete.

Smallpox.

No cases were notified, but several notices were received from Port Health Authorities regarding contacts who were proceeding to this area. They consisted almost entirely of Service Cases returning home from abroad. They were kept under careful supervision, and in no case did the disease develop.

No vaccinations were undertaken during the year under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Malaria.

Five notifications of Malaria (contracted abroad) were received.

Pneumonia—Acute Primary and Influenzal.

43 notifications of Pneumonia were received during the year. In 17 instances the disease was stated to be of the acute influenzal type, and in 26 cases of the acute primary type.

There were 3 deaths from Primary and 1 death from Influenzal type of this disease.

Influenza.

5 deaths were registered as due to Influenza, this being the same number as in the previous year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

5 notifications were received as compared with 13 during the previous year.

The diagnosis was confirmed in each, and all cases were admitted to Hospital.

Provided cases are got early, this disease, thanks to treatment with Sulphonamide drugs and Penicillin has lost many of its former terrors. In adequately treated cases the mortality is low and the recovery good, with few undesirable after-effects.

Acute Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis.

As previously stated there was a very widespread outbreak, throughout the Country, of these diseases.

The City, though the central focus for a wide surrounding country district with much interchange of population, escaped the full force of this epidemic.

10 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis were notified during the year, the diagnosis being confirmed in 7 cases. No notification of Acute Polioencephalitis was received. All cases during their acute infectious stages were admitted to Hospital except in one instance where the child was isolated at home. Adequate arrangements were made for subsequent orthopaedic treatment and supervision of crippling defects.

The City Infectious Diseases Hospital was made the receiving centre for all cases, and suspects from the County of Cumberland and adjacent districts.

During the year 104 cases were admitted to Hospital with a provisional diagnosis of Acute Poliomyelitis. Diagnosis was confirmed in 70 cases of whom 9 were classified as Acute Polioencephalitis. There were 8 deaths giving a case mortality of 11.4%. Most of the deaths were in males of the age group 15-25 who came from isolated country districts and who were engaged in agriculture.

On admission to Hospital they showed extensive paresis of limbs, and within 24 hours respiratory and swallowing muscles became involved, necessitating the use of the Iron Lung. Treatment by this means proved most disappointing, and death occurred within 36 hours from the time the patient was first put into the Iron Lung. In cases of partial respiratory paresis the Bragg-Paul Respirator was much more effective, and several cases made a good recovery after its use for varying periods of time.

As seen from the above figures many cases were admitted to Hospital as suspects who finally were diagnosed as not suffering from the disease. This is understandable during the period of epidemic prevalence as many cases of ordinary pyrexia were labelled as suspected Poliomyelitis and sent into Hospital.

Scabies.

134 cases of this condition were treated during the year at the Cleansing Centre at the School Clinic.

5 of these were adults, 109 school children and 20 pre-school children.

Notification Fees.

The total amount paid in fees for notification of all notifiable diseases during 1947 was £99 12s. 0d.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

	In Hosp. 1st Jan.	Admitted during year	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31st Dec.
Scarlet Fever ..	1 ..	90 ..	72 ..	— ..	19
Diphtheria ..	— ..	2 ..	2 ..	— ..	—
Measles ..	— ..	28 ..	27 ..	— ..	1
Rubella ..	— ..	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Whooping Cough ..	1 ..	8 ..	7 ..	— ..	2
Chickenpox ..	— ..	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Mumps ..	— ..	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
Erysipelas ..	— ..	3 ..	3 ..	— ..	—
Pneumonia ..	— ..	5 ..	4 ..	1 ..	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1 ..	11 ..	10 ..	1 ..	1
Other forms of Meningitis	— ..	7 ..	2 ..	5 ..	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	— ..	57 ..	56 ..	1 ..	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	— ..	13 ..	6 ..	7 ..	—
Acute Gastro Enteritis	3 ..	29 ..	23 ..	8 ..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia and Other Puerperal Conditions ..	2 ..	50 ..	52 ..	— ..	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	— ..	4 ..	4 ..	— ..	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1 ..	— ..	1 ..	— ..	—
Tuberculosis ..	— ..	20 ..	14 ..	1 ..	5
Miscellaneous ..	1 ..	98 ..	96 ..	1 ..	2
	10 ..	435 ..	389 ..	25 ..	31

Of the total of 435 cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year 262 were City Residents, 161 came from surrounding areas and 12 were Service Cases.

Many of the cases from the surrounding areas were transferred from the Cumberland Infirmary or the City General Hospital where they had been receiving treatment for other conditions and had developed an infectious ailment necessitating their transfer to an infectious diseases hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications.

The number of primary notifications of Tuberculosis received during the year was 104, being the same as the figure for 1946. 82 were in respect of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 22 of the non-pulmonary type of the disease. 17 additional cases, viz., 15 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, making a total of 121 new cases. The sex incidence of all new cases was :—

				Males		Females
Pulmonary	..	..	..	43	..	54
Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	13	..	11
Total	..			56	..	65

Table showing the number of formal notifications, number of deaths and death-rate during the past five years.

Year	Formal Notifications		Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 of population.
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary		
1943	65	27	40	0.6
1944	86	26	48	0.8
1945	73	24	41	0.68
1946	90	14	49	0.77
1947	82	22	47	0.74

Formal Notifications.

Summary of notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1947, to 31st December, 1947.

Age periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.												Total (all ages)	Total Notifi- cation
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up- wards			
Pulmonary—														
Males ..	—	2	6	1	2	5	5	5	3	7	1	37	40	
Females ..	—	1	2	5	4	12	9	3	4	2	3	45	51	
Non-														
Pulmonary														
Males ..	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	12	
Females ..	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	10	15	
Totals	1	4	14	8	10	18	19	9	7	9	5	104	118	

Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & upwards	Total Cases
Pulmonary—												
Males ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	6
Females ..	1	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	—	9
Non-Pulmonary												
Males ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	17

Of the 19 cases, aged 1—15 years, returned as Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 8 were actually suffering from Hilar Adenitis.

Details were as follows :—

1—5 years .. 1 case of Hilar Adenitis.
 5—10 years .. 4 cases „ „
 10—15 years .. 3 cases „ „

Table showing sources of information other than formal notifications.

Source of Information	No. of Cases	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death From Local Registrars	4	1
Returns \ Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General	2	—
Posthumous Notifications	1	—
"Transfers" from other areas (other than Transferable Deaths)	8	1
Other sources if any (specify)	—	—

Mortality.

The number of deaths of City residents was 47, equal to a death-rate of 0.74 per 1,000 of the population at all ages. 38, or 80.9 per cent. of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate of 0.60 per 1,000.

Age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths from tuberculosis, 1947.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm'ary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
1—5	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1
5—10	6	2	6	1	1	—	—	—
10—15	2	5	1	1	—	—	1	—
15—25	8	19	3	2	4	2	1	—
25—35	6	11	1	4	1	5	—	—
35—45	5	4	—	1	4	2	—	2
45—55	4	4	—	—	7	2	—	1
55—65	7	3	—	1	3	3	—	1
65 and upwards	3	3	—	1	2	1	—	—
Totals ..	43	54	13	11	23	15	3	6

29.8 per cent of the total deaths occurred in cases not notified or within one week of receipt of notification.

Period of survival after notification, of persons dying during 1947 :—

	Pulmonary	Percentage	Non-Pulmonary	Percentage
Not notified ..	4	10.5	3	33.4
Died before notification	—	—	1	11.1
Died within 7 days	4	10.5	2	22.2
0—1 month ..	3	7.9	—	—
1—3 months ..	2	5.3	—	—
3—6 „ ..	—	—	—	—
6—9 „ ..	4	10.5	1	11.1
9—12 „ ..	2	5.3	1	11.1
1—2 years	4	10.5	—	—
2—3 „	4	10.5	—	—
3 years and upwards	11	29.0	1	11.1
Total	38	100.0	9	100.0

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was as 1 is to 7. This is considerably higher than in the previous year.

Dispensary Work.

During the year 274 cases, excluding contacts, were examined at the Dispensary. Of these 100 were found to be definitely tuberculous, 76 being pulmonary and 24 non-pulmonary types of the disease.

The number of contacts examined was 109, as compared with 118 in the previous year, viz., 65 adults and 54 children; 5 adult contacts were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

At the beginning of the year there were 276 pulmonary and 86 non-pulmonary cases on the Dispensary Register. After the yearly review there remained 306 pulmonary and 85 non-pulmonary cases still on the register.

During the year 16 cases were written off the Dispensary Register as cured, 28 were transferred to other areas or lost sight of, and 32 cases died.

The Tuberculosis Visitors made 1170 home visits during the year.

Government Allowance Scheme.

The Government Scheme of Allowances for cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued to function throughout the year. Thirty patients receiving treatment under the Authority's Scheme were given allowances during the year.

Institutional Treatment.

Under the Authority's Tuberculosis Scheme patients were admitted to the following institutions :—

(1) *Blencathra Sanatorium, Threlkeld, Cumberland.*

Throughout the year 59 cases in all were dealt with. The average duration of residential treatment in respect of 40 patients discharged during the year was 206 days.

(2) *City General Hospital.*

During the year 50 cases were dealt with, and the average number of beds occupied throughout the year was 12.

The average length of stay per patient was 69 days.

(3) *Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.*

There were 2 cases in this Institution at the beginning of the year ; 3 were admitted and 3 discharged during the year, leaving 2 cases in hospital, still under treatment at the end of the year. The average stay during the year was 149 days.

(4) *Infectious Diseases Hospital, Newtown, Carlisle.*

Sixteen cases were admitted during the year, 10 were discharged and at the end of the year, there were 6 cases in hospital under treatment. The average stay during the year was 81 days.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During the year 148 persons residing in Carlisle were under treatment or observation for the first time at the Clinic at the Cumberland Infirmary, as compared with 214 in 1946.

31 patients were found to be suffering from syphilis, 53 from gonorrhoea, and 64 from non-Venereal or undiagnosed conditions. 2,052 attendances were made by these patients.

56 specimens of pathological material for Wassermann re-action were sent on behalf of general practitioners.

No action was taken under the Venereal Diseases Act 1917.

Clinics.

Clinics are held at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle, on the following days :—

MEN—

Wednesdays, 2-30 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Thursdays, 6 p.m.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN—

Mondays, 2-30 p.m.

Wednesdays, 10 a.m.

Thursdays, 4-30 p.m.

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended the 31st December, 1947.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancres		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	99	98	—	—	49	17	9	8	157	123
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	10	7	—	—	5	7	—	—	15	14
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7
" secondary	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
" latent in 1st year of infection	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" all later stages	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
" congenital	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
Soft Chancres	—	—	—	—	75	19	—	—	75	19
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	64	114	64
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection or to have been under observation at other Centres	19	7	1	—	17	5	—	—	37	12
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4.	170	141	1	—	147	50	123	73	441	264
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal	11	12	1	—	36	16	114	71	162	99
6. (a). Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—										
Syphilis, primary	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
" secondary	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
" latent in 1st year of infection	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
" all later stages	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
" congenital	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Soft Chancres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	9	2
" later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 (b). Number of Cases under treatment or observation which died :—										
From the Disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
From Treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	26	8	—	—	55	16	—	—	81	24
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	24	8	—	—	12	4	1	1	37	13
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	90	101	—	—	35	12	8	1	133	114
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	170	141	1	—	147	50	123	73	441	264
10. Number of attendances :—										
(a) for individual attention of medical officers	1367	1346	2	—	407	179	216	103	1992	1628
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	48	16	—	—	38	—	42	—	128	16
Total Attendances	1415	1362	2	—	445	179	258	103	2120	1644

10. Number of attendances :—

(a) for individual attention of medical officers

(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing

Total Attendances

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at the Cumberland Infirmary during the year ended 31st December, 1947—cont.

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ..	1	1	—	1	1	—	5	3	7	5
12. Pathological Work :— (a) No. of specimens examined at, and by the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre (b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory	Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea		Serum		Cerebro-spinal fluid		Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease	
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhoea				
	16	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	135	—	—	759	89	—	—	—	—

The following is the Report of the Clinical Officer (Dr. A. C. B. McMurtrie) :—

It is gratifying to be able to report that in 1947 there was a decline in the incidence of both Syphilis and Gonorrhoea in Carlisle. There had been a continuous rise in the war years up to and including 1946.

At the Cumberland Infirmary treatment centre the new patients (excluding those who had been treated elsewhere) were 347 compared with 481 in the previous year. Of these 148 resided in Carlisle compared with 214 in 1946. Below the figures for 1946 are in brackets.

The new cases of early Syphilis were 45 (52) and of early Gonorrhoea 94 (149). 31 (34) new cases of Syphilis in all stages and 53 (67) of Gonorrhoea resided in Carlisle. These figures are shown in Item 3 of the table, and are of prime importance. They show a decrease of 3 cases of Syphilis and 14 of Gonorrhoea in Carlisle.

Incidence of early Syphilis in the male shows an increase of 4, while in the female there is a decrease of 11. Gonorrhoea has declined in both sexes by 31 males and 24 females. The fact that the decline in both diseases is much more apparent in the female sex seems to augur well for the future.

The total attendance of all patients at the Cumberland Infirmary Treatment Centre was 3,764 (5,274). Of these 2,052 (3,012) were attendances of patients residing in Carlisle.

Penicillin.

Penicillin remains the drug of choice in the treatment of Gonorrhoea, and the one-injection method, using a preparation for slow absorption, is quite satisfactory. It has been found that when Sulphathiazole is given at the same time a higher percentage of cures is obtained. Resistance of the *Gonococcus* to Penicillin has not so far been observed as with certain other organisms, notably the *Staphylococcus*. It is of interest to note that Streptomycin has been tried out in America with equally effective results so that, should resistance develop, there is in future a possible substitute for Penicillin.

In the treatment of Syphilis Penicillin has not replaced the older remedies, viz., arsenic and bismuth. It must be regarded rather as a most useful addition to these drugs, cutting short the treatment in early cases.

In the past year 12-hourly injections have been used by the slow-absorption method. Though the concentration in the blood is not so high as that obtained by the 3-hourly method, this does not appear to matter, and it is probable that tissue-concentration is the important factor.

Regulation 33B. Contact Tracing and Defaulting.

Regulation 33B. expired on 31st December, 1947. After demobilization of the Forces it had ceased to be of practical value except for the possibility of persuading contacts to attend without compulsion and outside the scope of the regulation, i.e., on receipt of one notification only. It is hoped that this will continue and that the services of the Lady Almoner's department at the Cumberland Infirmary will still be available for this purpose.

The majority of contacts who attend the clinic is sent by the original patient, cards showing the hours for attendance being issued to the patients with this in view.

The Lady Almoner has done most excellent work among defaulters—those who cease to attend before completion of treatment or observation—by written reminders and personal home visits. In the County as a rule home visits are made by the Health Visitors of the County Council.

The Rehabilitation Centre of the Cumberland Infirmary.

Through the kindness of Miss Egan advantage has been taken of the facilities offered in the treatment of Locomotor Ataxia and allied nervous affections. Recovery of control over muscles by re-education is of the greatest value, and patients are kept fit by the various methods employed.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, as it affects Venereal Diseases.

This is due to come into operation on 5th July, 1948, and on that day the treatment of Venereal Diseases passes

out of the hands of the Local Authorities and comes under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. The Medical Officer and others members of the staff will cease to be employed jointly by the Cumberland County Council and the Corporation of Carlisle, and the entire premises and equipment of the two treatment centres will be handed over.

No information as to the future of the V.D. Scheme is available, but it is hoped that the work will be allowed to continue on its present basis. Whatever happens there will be innumerable details to arrange, and only by close co-operation between the old authority and the new can this be satisfactorily accomplished.

The situation is further complicated by the retirement of the Medical Officer under the age limit, his period of service ceasing on 4th July. No steps appear to have been taken to replace him, and it is likely that he may be asked to carry on temporarily.

The Treatment Centres.

The two treatment centres at the Cumberland Infirmary and the Whitehaven and West Cumberland Hospital remained in operation as in former years. In addition patients, for the most part seamen, at Workington were attended by Dr. Martin Edwards. So far as Carlisle is concerned the Cumberland Infirmary is the Treatment Centre.

There the same days and hours were continued, there being three male and three female sessions per week. The staff consisted of Medical Officer, Sister, Nurse, Male Attendant, Lady Almoner and Clerk. Miss Wilson, late Matron of the hospital at Hong Kong, who was employed as nurse by the Local Authorities, has retired. We are deeply grateful to her for this service during the difficult war period and after. She has been replaced by a nurse employed by the Cumberland Infirmary, this arrangement being thought better in view of the Regional Hospital Board shortly taking over the clinics.

The two beds, male and female, in two surgical wards were in use throughout this year, 74 patients being admitted compared with 70 in 1946. Of these 23 resided in Carlisle,

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1,982 notifications of births, being 315 more than in 1946, were received during the year ; 1,910 of these related to live-births, and 72 to still-births ; 1,947 notifications were by midwives, and 35 by doctors or by persons living in the house. In 8 instances, a reminder of the statutory duty of notification was necessary.

Health Visitors.

The following is a summary of the visits paid by the Corporation Health Visitors :—

Primary visits in connection with the notification of							
births	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,519
Re-visits to children between :—							
0—1 year	..	..	..	..	..	6,935	
1—5 years	..	..	..	..	..	8,137	
						————	15,072
Total number of routine visits to children	..	..					16,591
Visits to children nursed or maintained by persons							
other than the parents	..	..	..	..			65
Visits to expectant mothers :—							
Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Visits in connection with :—							
Deaths of children under 1 year				..	..		51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum				..	..	..	8
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Measles—							
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..		516	
Over 5 years	..	..	..	..		372	
						----	888

Whooping Cough—						
Under 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	58
Over 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	20
					—	78
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	37
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	29
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	—
Visits to Child Welfare Centre	..	..	..	..	..	202
Visits to Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	10
Attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	206
„ „ Immunisation Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	17

Inspection of Midwives.

42 midwives notified their intention to practise during the year, and were engaged in the Domiciliary Midwifery Service, Nursing Homes, Public Institutions, Private Practice, or by the District Nursing Association. Of these, 8 removed from the City during the year.

During the year the Domiciliary Midwives attended 308 cases as midwives, and 125 cases as maternity nurses.

Corporation Maternity Home, George Street.

The following particulars relate to the work of the Maternity Home :—

Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1946	..	11
Admitted during year	..	317
		—
		328
Average duration of stay	..	10 days
Number of cases delivered by midwives	..	280
Number of cases delivered by a doctor	..	9
Total number of confinements	..	289
Number of cases admitted after delivery	..	—
Abortion, miscarriage	..	—
Number of cases treated ante-natally	..	49
Puerperal Pyrexia notified	..	—
Number of cases where Medical Aid was necessary	..	32
Number of Stillbirths	..	7

Thirteen deaths occurred before the age of ten days, and the causes were as follows :—

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gastro Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Congenital Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erythroblastosis Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

City Maternity Hospital, Fusehill Street.

During the year 1,074 patients were admitted to the City Maternity Hospital. Of these, 638 were City cases and 436 Non-City.

The number of cases delivered by midwives was 715 (484 City and 231 Non-City), and by doctors 162 (59 City and 103 Non-City). 181 patients were admitted for ante-natal treatment (94 City and 87 Non-City).

Medical help was called for in connection with 323 deliveries (183 City and 140 Non-City).

Six maternal deaths occurred during the year (2 City and 4 Non-City).

44 stillbirths (18 City and 26 Non-City) and 38 deaths of infants within 10 days of birth (22 City and 16 Non-City) occurred during the year.

Ante-natal Clinics.

The number of attendances by expectant mothers at the Ante-Natal Clinics was 5,668 or 458 less than last year ; 861 were first visits of new patients. The number of complete examinations made was 4,756, an average of 4.7 per patient. The average number of ante-natal visits per patient was 5.7. 130 cases were found at the ante-natal clinic to present some abnormality.

At the Ante-Natal Clinic held for cases booked by the Domiciliary Midwives, 1,938 attendances were made. 426 cases were seen by the Doctor, including 306 first visits.

Post-natal Clinic.

On discharge from Hospital patients are given a card showing the date when they are expected to attend the post-natal clinic; during the year 342 availed themselves of this service.

Day Nurseries.

The Day Nurseries at Raffles and Currock still remain the responsibility of the M. & C. W. Committee, and Dr. Anderson, M. & C. W. Medical Officer, acts as the Medical Adviser to both Nurseries.

Infant Welfare Centre.

During the year a total of 1023 children attended the Welfare Centre for the first time. 900 of these were of children under one year on the date of their first attendance, and 123 between the ages of one and five years.

The number of children under five years who attended the Centre during the year was 1,642. At the end of the year 755 of these were under one year of age, and 887 over one year.

Twelve cases were referred to Dr. R. J. Leslie Fraser, Ophthalmic Surgeon, for examination, and 65 cases were referred to the School Dental Officer for advice and examination, 56 of whom received treatment.

Ninety-two new cases were examined and 59 re-examinations were carried out at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.

Forty-six children received operative treatment in the City General Hospital for diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and 1 child was admitted for non-operative treatment.

Seventy-five cases made 406 attendances for treatment at the Minor Ailments Clinic.

Fifty-nine new cases were examined, and 216 re-examinations were carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

Child Life Protection.

The Health Visitors paid 65 visits as Child Protection Visitors to children under 9 years of age nursed or maintained by persons other than the parents :—

Number of foster-parents on the Register at the end of the year	8
--	----	----	----	----	---

Number of children on the Register :—

(a) At the end of the year	..	..	..	8
(b) Who died during the year	..	..	..	—
(c) On whom inquests were held during the year	..	..	..	..

Care of Premature Babies.

The number of premature babies notified during the year was 88. Particular attention is given by the Health Visitors to premature babies born at home, and at the City Maternity Hospital a special ward has been provided for the care of such babies. Close liaison exists between the hospital and the Health Visitors, and immediately a baby is discharged from hospital the Health Visitor follows up, and gives special attention to the child in its own home. Where necessary the services of a district nurse are made available. Of the total number of premature babies notified 14 were born at home and 74 in hospital. Of the number born at home, 13 were nursed entirely at home, 2 died during the first 24 hours and 11 were living at the end of one month. In the case of those children born in hospital 6 died during the first 24 hours, and 58 were living at the end of one month.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Miss Jager, who was the officer appointed to administer the Council's arrangements for the care of illegitimate children, left the Service in December, 1946, and Mrs. Bush, who was appointed in her place, took up duties in January, 1947.

During the year 31 cases were reported to her from the City. Eleven of these were referred by the Public Health Department, and the remainder by other welfare agencies or by the mothers or relatives.

In 9 instances the mother was married, but the husband was not the father of the child.

During the year 3 mothers were sent to the Maternity Home at St. Monica's, Kendal, and 3 to the Brettargh Holt Maternity Home, Nr. Kendal.

Four expectant mothers were admitted to Coledale Hall, and 7 girls with their babies were accommodated in Coledale Hall Cottage for varying lengths of stay.

Of these, one mother took her child into lodgings, one baby was placed with foster parents, one went to adopters, one to a Voluntary Home, and three were admitted to the Social Welfare Home.

Twelve couples made requests to adopt a child, and on investigation, several proved unsuitable. The others were referred to Registered Adoption Societies.

Maternal Mortality.

Eight maternal deaths occurred within the City, but only four of the deaths were of persons who resided within the City, and on investigation none were found to be preventable deaths.

The certified causes of death of the City residents were as follows :—

- (1) 1a Post partum Eclampsia.
- (2) 1a. Necrosis of Uterus.
b. Acute Yellow Atrophy. P.M.
- (3) 1a. Post partum haemorrhage.
b. Retained placenta.
- (4) Tetanus following abortion. P.M.

The mortality rate was 2.6 per 1,000 total births. The average for the five years period ended 1947 was 2.29, and the figures for the separate years are as follows :—

1943	..	..	..	..	..	3.6
1944	..	..	..	..	..	1.28
1945	..	..	..	..	..	2.11
1946	..	..	..	..	..	1.81
1947	..	..	..	..	..	2.64

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received, all of which were treated in hospitals.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Eight cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified by medical practitioners. In 7 instances both eyes were affected, but in no case did permanent damage result. Five of the cases were treated in hospital, the Nurses of the District Nursing Association undertaking the treatment of the remainder, under the supervision of the doctor in charge of the case.

CASES.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths during treatment	Number still under treatment at end of the year	Number removed from the District
Notified	Treated At Home	In Hospital						
8	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—

Infectious Diseases.

The Health Visitors paid 966 visits to cases of zymotic diseases ; the number of visits in this connection being 643 more than in 1946

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

WALTER HANSON, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.

I submit a report upon the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1947.

Structural works required by numerous notices were outstanding at the end of the year for the following reasons : (1) limitation of ceiling prices ; (2) delay in obtaining licences and (3) shortage of suitable labour and materials.

Much attention was paid to the inspection of food premises, particularly those relating to ice-cream, bakehouse, dairy and meat made-up goods. As a result numerous improvements to structures, provision of hot water and sanitary conveniences, etc. were achieved.

The Public Slaughterhouses continued to operate as a centralised establishment for the slaughter and distribution of meat. The Ministry of Food maintained their practice, during the year, of diverting all bacon pigs to the local Bacon Factory.

SERVICE OF NOTICES.

Number of notices served during the year	698
Number outstanding at the end of 1946	217
Notices complied with during the year 1947	573
Outstanding December, 1947	342

Following are the particulars of notices served :—

Public Health Act	546
Factories Act	30
Shops Act	9
Food and Drugs Act	113
Total	698

Number of complaints received	773
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SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Houses inspected <i>re</i> Disrepair	1850
„ „ <i>re</i> Infectious Disease	..	..	..	34
„ „ <i>re</i> Water supply	..	..	..	79
„ „ <i>re</i> Dirty Conditions	..	..	..	44
„ „ <i>re</i> Animals kept	..	..	..	44
„ „ <i>re</i> Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	191
„ „ <i>re</i> Nuisances	..	..	..	471
No. of Complaints investigated	..	..	..	773
No. of Interviews (Owners, Tradesmen, etc.)	..	..	..	1020
No. of Smoke Observations	..	..	..	49
No. of Inspections of Courts and Lanes	..	..	..	222
„ „ Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	..	..	..	25
„ „ Entertainment Houses	..	..	..	68
„ „ Schools	..	..	..	7
„ „ Offices and Workplaces	..	..	..	6
„ „ Factories with Mechanical Power	..	..	..	718
„ „ Factories without Mechanical Power	..	..	..	46
„ „ Laundries	..	..	..	2
„ „ Meat Preparation Premises	..	..	..	186
„ „ Bakehouses—ordinary	..	..	..	140
„ „ Bakehouses—basement	..	..	..	5
„ „ Restaurant Kitchens and Cafes	..	..	..	118
„ „ Other Food Premises	..	..	..	61
„ „ Shops (Shops Act 1934)	..	..	..	189
„ „ Shops (Shops Acts 1912 /38)	..	..	..	55
„ „ Meat and other Foods at Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	384
„ „ Meat and Other Foods at Shops and Other Premises	..	..	..	362
„ „ Dairies	..	..	..	193
„ „ Cowsheds	..	..	..	131
„ „ Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	161
„ „ Markets	..	..	..	73
„ „ Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	64

No. of Inspections of Ice Cream Premises	..	..	211
„ „ Offensive Trade Premises	..	..	36
„ „ Animal Meat Shops	..	..	4
„ „ Stable premises	..	..	17
„ „ <i>re</i> Pig Keeping	..	..	2
„ „ Drains	..	..	325
„ „ Sewers	..	..	25
„ „ Refuse Tips	..	..	46
„ „ Lavatories and Urinals	..	..	24
„ „ Watercourses	..	..	65
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	..	..	41
„ „ <i>re</i> Rats and Mice Destruction Act	..	..	238
„ „ <i>re</i> Offensive Accumulations and Refuse	..	..	93
„ „ Land Drainage	..	..	4
„ „ Public Baths	..	..	7
„ „ <i>re</i> Insect Pest Control	..	..	71
„ „ Salvage Dumps	..	..	37
„ „ Hospital Buildings	..	..	3
„ „ Depot at Bousteads Grassing	..	..	45
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—General	..	..	158
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—Sec. 58	..	..	43
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—Sec. 9	..	..	48
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—Sec. 11	..	..	56
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—Sec. 12	..	..	22
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—Sec. 59	..	..	63
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Act—Sec. 14	..	..	277
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing of Evacuees	..	..	66
„ „ <i>re</i> Housing Applications	..	..	40
„ „ <i>re</i> Poisons and Pharmacy Act	..	..	38
„ „ <i>re</i> Foods and Drugs Act, 1938	..	..	40
„ „ <i>re</i> Public Health (Meat Regulations)	..	..	8
„ „ Delivery Vans	..	..	1
No. of Inspections <i>re</i> Factories Outworkers	..	..	2
Lectures to Local Organisations	..	..	274
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections	..	..

WORKS EXECUTED.					<i>By</i>	<i>Without</i>
DWELLING HOUSES :—					<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Notice.</i>
Yards paved or repaired	..	..	..	..	8	2
Rainwater spouting cleansed, made tight						
or renewed	..	..	..	..	184	96
Roofs repaired and made watertight	..				110	4
Roofs stripped and re-slatted	..	..			11	2
Skylights repaired or renewed	..	..			1	—
Walls—rendered internally in water proofed						
cement to remedy dampness.	..				12	3
do. — internal plaster repairs	..	..			36	3
do. — external rendered or rendering						
renewed	..	..	..	..	1	1
do. — external pointed or repaired	..				5	—
Ceilings—plaster repaired	..	..	..		16	—
Floors—repaired or renewed	..	..			17	1
Doors renewed	..	..	..	..	2	—
do. repaired	..	..	..	..	12	1
Windows —replaced by new	..	..			1	—
do. — repaired or sashes re-hung	..				33	9
New fireplaces installed	..	..	..		3	2
Fireplaces, flues or chimneys repaired	..				21	2
Kitchen ranges repaired	..	..	..		6	—
Wash houses repaired, roof boiler, floor etc.					6	1
Re-painted externally	..	..	..		12	5
Defective air-bricks renewed, sub floor						
ventilation	..	..	..	..	3	1
Defective brickwork of outbuildings etc.,						
repaired	..	..	..	..	1	—
Water services repaired	..	..	..		23	4
Water storage system—ball valve repaired					1	—
Defective wall—outbuildings repaired	..				4	—
Defective yard surface re-formed in concrete					2	—
Cement plinth formed to external wall	..					1
Sink and water installed	..	..	..		1	1
Scullery added to house	..	..	..		—	1
Stairs repaired	..	..	..	..	1	1
Stairs—handrail erected	..	..	..		1	—

			By	Without
DWELLING HOUSES :—(cont),			Notice.	Notice.
Verge pointing renewed	..	..	1	.. —
Scullery improved—ventilation and lighting			1	.. —
Disinfested—Insect pest control	..		2	.. —
Disused basements filled in	..	..	1	.. —
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	..		2	.. —
House cleaned by tenant	..	..	1	.. —
New chimney stack built	..	..	—	.. 1
Chimneys repaired	..	..	21	.. 8

FACTORIES WITH MECHANICAL POWER :—

Sanitary Accommodation—Improved			14	.. 9
„ „ Provided	..		2	.. —
„ „ Provided separate for sexes			5	.. —
„ „ Cleansed or repaired	..		1	.. —
„ „ L.V.S.	..		1	.. —
Disinfestation	..	..	1	.. —
Washing Facilities provided	..	..	4	.. 1
Cleansed and/or re-decorated	..	..	—	.. 2
Sanitary Accommodation—W.C.s. provided with separate doors/fittings	..		1	.. —
„ „ Artificial light provided	..		2	.. —

FACTORIES WITHOUT MECHANICAL POWER :—

Sanitary Accommodation—Improved			2	.. —
do. Provided separate for sexes			2	.. —
do. Cleansed or repaired			1	.. —
Cleansed and/or re-decorated	..	..	3	.. 1
Ventilation improved	..	..	2	.. —

				<i>By</i>	<i>Without</i>
BAKEHOUSES :—				<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Notice.</i>
Lighting improved	..	..	..	—	1
Cleansed and re-decorated	..	..	..	22	10
Ceilings underlined	..	..	..	1	—
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	1	—
Ceilings and /or walls repaired	..	..	..	2	—
Floors repaired or improved	..	..	..	1	—
Extended and improved	..	..	..	1	4
New ovens installed—(Solid fuel)	..	..	..	—	1
Electric or gas ovens to replace other types	..	..	..	—	2
Sanitary accommodation—Provided separate for sexes	..	..	..	1	—
Hot water supply provided or repaired	..	..	..	3	1
Sanitary Accommodation improved or additional provided	..	..	..	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation—cleansed	..	..	..	1	—
Wall surfaces improved (Tiling etc)	..	..	..	—	1
Ceased storing solid fuel in bakehouse	..	..	..	1	—
Ceased domestic washing in bakehouse	..	..	..	1	—

MEAT PREPARATION PREMISES AND BUTCHERS'

SHOPS :—

Cleansed and re-decorated	..	..	..	7	1
Ceilings underlined, repaired or made dust-proof	..	..	..	3	1
Walls rendered to smooth finish or tiled	..	..	..	3	—
Wall surface repaired	..	..	..	—	1
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	2	1
Lighting improved	..	..	..	2	1
Improved and /or extended	..	..	..	3	1
Solid floor in lieu of wooden floor	..	..	..	1	—
Floors cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	4	—
Equipment and fittings cleansed and /or improved	..	..	..	1	1
Sink and water supply provided	..	..	..	2	—
W.C. opening from Preparation room closed and new door from yard provided	..	..	..	1	—
Hot water supply provided	..	..	..	3	—

MEAT PREPARATION PREMISES AND		By	Without
BUTCHERS' SHOPS :—(cont).		Notice.	Notice.
Roof and ceiling repaired	1	..	—
Unsatisfactory premises closed	1	..	—
Insanitary practices discontinued ..	3	..	—
Preparation discontinued in domestic scullery	1	..	—

RESTAURANT KITCHENS

Kitchens cleansed and re-decorated ..	6	..	4
do. ventilation improved	1	..	1
do. lighting improved ..	—	..	1
do. extended and improved	—	..	1
Sanitary Accommodation improved or additional provided	2	..	—
Ceilings repaired	2	..	—
Windows repaired	1	..	—
Enclosed solid fuel store provided ..	1	..	—
Refrigerators installed	—	..	1

ICE CREAM PREMISES :—

Preparation rooms—improved and /or extended	1	..	1
do. cleansed and /or redecorated	—	..	3
Sterilising etc. equipment installed ..	—	..	1
Floors improved (solid in place of wooden)	—	..	1
Improved equipment installed	1	..	5
Ceased sale from unsatisfactory and /or unregistered premises	2	..	—

FISH FRYING :—

Preparation room cleansed and /or re-decorated	2	..	—
Shops cleansed and /or re-decorated ..	1	..	2
Ventilation improved	1	..	—
Preparation rooms improved (transferred from unsuitable position)	1	..	—

				<i>By</i> <i>Notice.</i>	<i>Without</i> <i>Notice.</i>
OTHER FOOD PREMISES :—					
Display conditions improved	..	..	..	12	.. —
Hot water provided	..	..	..	1	.. 1
Shops, warehouses etc. re-decorated	..	..	..	5	.. 3
Wooden floor repaired	..	..	..	1	.. —
Walls re-surfaced	..	..	..	2	.. —
Tiling	..	..	..	1	.. —
Area and yard concreted	..	..	..	1	.. —
MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER :—					
Dairies :—					
Cleansed and /or limewashed	..	..	..	—	.. 8
New floor laid	..	..	..	—	.. 1
Cowsheds :—					
Cleansed and /or limewashed	..	..	..	1	.. 15
Roofs repaired	..	..	..	1	.. —
Drains cleared	..	..	..	1	.. —
New silt bucket provided	..	..	..	1	.. —
SHOPS ACT, 1934 :—					
Sanitary Accommodation provided or made					
	available	..	..	4	.. 1
do.	improved or additional				
	provided	..	..	5	.. 1
Washing Facilities provided or made available					
		4	..	—	
do.	improved or additional				
	provided	..	..	1	.. 1
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	1	.. —
Heating improved	..	..	..	1	.. —
Unsatisfactory shops closed	..	..	..	2	.. —
New drains constructed	..	..	..	2	.. —
Cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	106	.. 8
New lengths laid	..	..	..	23	.. 2
Opened out for inspection	..	..	..	6	.. —
Land drains cleansed or repaired	..	..	..	1	.. —
Interception traps provided	..	..	..	2	.. —
Self cleansing gullies provided to replace					
obsolete or defective gullies	..	..	..	15	.. 1

	By Notice	Without Notice.
DRAINAGE :—		
Gullies fitted to untrapped Rainwater spouts	13	.. 1
Gullies cleansed	9	.. —
Manholes provided	2	.. —
New street gullies to replace obsolete or defective fittings	4	.. —
Sealing plates fitted to sewer manholes ..	4	.. —
Sewers cleansed or unstopped	1	.. —
Wire rose fitted to head of vent stack ..	1	.. —
SINKS AND OTHER SANITARY FITTINGS :—		
New sinks provided	5	.. 2
New sinks provided to replace obsolete or defective fittings	24	.. —
Sink, lav. basin, and/or bath waste pipes repaired or cleansed	4	.. —
New lav. basins provided	1	.. 2
do. to replace defective fittings	1	.. —
Lav. basin and/or bath waste pipes (trapped) provided	36	.. 5
New baths provided	1	.. 1
Domestic hot water system installed ..	1	.. 2
New Wash-hand basins provided ..	5	.. —
WATER CLOSETS :—		
Cleansed or repaired	26	.. —
New W.Cs, provided (complete) ..	18	.. —
Ped. W.Cs, provided to replace obsolete or defective fittings	53	.. 7
Soil and vent pipes provided	2	.. —
New flushing cisterns provided to replace obsolete or defective fittings	19	.. 1
Flushing cisterns repaired	11	.. —
W.C. apartments repaired	18	.. —
Vent pipes provided	1	.. —
Disused W.Cs, etc. removed and drains sealed	2	.. —
Short Hopper W.Cs. put out of use ..	2	.. —

			<i>By</i>	<i>Without</i>
			<i>Notice.</i>	<i>Notice.</i>
URINALS :—				
Cleansed or repaired	..	..	3	24
White glazed fittings to replace obsolete or defective fittings	..	..	2	—
Automatic flushing system repaired	..		1	—

PREMISES OF PUBLIC RESORT—CINEMAS, HALLS, THEATRES.

PUBLIC HOUSES &c. :—

Cleansed and /or re-decorated	..	..	2	3
Sanitary Accommodation improved and/or additional provided	..	..	3	—
do. cleansed	..		—	1
Illuminated toilet indication signs fixed			1	—
Ventilation improved—Extract fan installed	..	..	1	—
Re-decorated	..	..	1	—
Floors renewed	..	..	1	—
Seats re-placed	..	..	1	—

COURTS AND LANES :—

Paving repaired or improved	..	..	3	—
Cleansed	3	—
Limewashed	—	3

TENTS VANS, SHEDS, &c. :—

Removed from unlicensed sites	5	—
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OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Premises cleansed and limewashed	..		1	—
----------------------------------	----	--	---	---

RODENT CONTROL : —

Solid Floor for wooden floor in Butchers shop			1	—
Works at Dwelling houses	..	..	7	—
Works at other places	..	..	2	—
(See Special Report, page 57).				

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS : —

Removed	..	..	18	1
Signs prohibiting deposit erected	..		2	—

			<i>By</i> <i>Notice.</i>	<i>Without</i> <i>Notice.</i>
STABLE PREMISES :—				
Manure pit rebuilt .. .. .	..	..	1	.. —
Midden provided or repaired .. .. .	..	..	1	.. —
WATER COURSES :—				
Cleansed .. .. .	..	..	6	.. 1
Ceased tipping waste matter .. .. .	..	..	1	.. —
COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—				
Natural lighting and ventilation improved			1	.. —
Rainwater spouting repaired .. .. .	..	..	1	.. —
Repairs to Sanitary Accommodation .. .. .	..		1	.. —
SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—				
Cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	..	..	—	.. 1
DISINFESTATION :—				
Hotel bedrooms treated for Bug Infestation			1	.. —
Bedding treated for Bug Infestation .. .. .	..		1	— —
Houses treated for Bug Infestation .. .. .	..		12	.. 5
SMOKE ABATEMENT :—				
Automatic Boiler Stokers installed .. .. .	..		2	.. —
New Boiler installed .. .. .	..	..	1	.. —
NUISANCES :—				
<i>re</i> Unsatisfactory keeping of animals .. .. .	..		5	.. 1
do. poultry .. .. .	..	..	1	.. —
Tripe Boiling prohibited (unregistered) .. .. .	..		4	.. —
Arising from Emission of smoke .. .. .	..	..	2	.. —
WATER SUPPLY :—				
New piped supply provided in house .. .. .	..		3	.. 1
Service pipes repaired .. .. .	..	..	16	.. —
Taps repaired .. .. .	..	..	2	.. —
MISCELLANEOUS :—				
(Not classified above) .. .. .	..	..	25	.. —

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Foods submitted for analysis were representative in character. Of 81 samples taken, 16 were formal. Two samples of potted meat were reported by the Public analyst as containing an excess of water. The two vendors were warned by letter. The samples of milk (with one exception) conformed to the presumptive standard prescribed for fat and solids not fat content. The exception was an informal sample taken in doubtful circumstances.

The following are the particulars relating to samples submitted to the Public Analyst :—

Article	No. of Samples	No. found to be genuine	No. adulterated
Milk	13	12	1
Butter and Fats	3	3	—
Jams	2	2	—
Cereals	2	2	—
Condiments and Flavourings	8	8	—
Tea, Coffee	6	6	—
Table Jelly	4	4	—
Meat and Fish Products ..	5	5	—
Self-raising Flour	3	3	—
Patent Flour Mixtures ..	7	7	—
Baking Powder	2	2	—
Sausage	5	5	—
Potted Meat	6	3	3
Vinegar	3	3	—
Miscellaneous	12	12	—
Total	81	77	4

APPENDICES.

The following tables give the number of animals killed annually during the past three years :—

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Year	Cattle	Sheep & Lambs	Calves	Pigs	Total
1945	4,234	34,981	7,467	377	47,059
1946	4,896	21,584	2,784	159	29,423
1947	4,090	13,460	4,086	75	21,711

L. M. & S. and L. & N.E. RAILWAY SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

No killing.

HARRABY BACON FACTORY.

1945	—	—	—	61,361	61,361
1946	—	—	3,318	39,728	43,046
1947	—	—	—	23,355	23,355

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Table showing incidence of Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

ANIMAL.	No. Slaughtered	No. Affected.	Percentage.	Amount unfit for food.		
				Whole Carcases.	Part Carcases.	Offal.
Cows	1342	448	33.4	78	63	307
Other Cattle	2748	209	7	11	21	177
Calves	4086	17	0.4	15	—	2
Pigs	75	4	5.3	1	3	—
Total	8251	678	—	105	87	486

Table showing number of Carcasses and Part Carcasses condemned for diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DISEASE OR CONDITION	Unfit for Food.							
	Whole Carcasses.				Part Carcasses.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.
Inflammatory diseases :—								
Pneumonia, Pleurisy,								
Peritonitis, etc. ..	—	8	—	8	6	83	1	1
Febrile condition, Ill-bled ..	8	21	—	11	—	—	—	—
Emaciation, Ill-set ..	36	41	1	8	—	—	—	—
Oedema ..	2	31	—	1	3	47	—	—
Actinomycosis ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—
John's Disease ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries, Accidents, &c. ..	3	8	—	2	116	73	7	7
Arthritis Atrophy ..	2	3	—	3	12	39	—	2
Malnutrition ..	—	3	—	97	—	—	—	—
Immaturity, Foetal ..	—	1	—	18	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem putrefaction ..	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
Odour ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Scour ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Abscesses and Suppurative								
Conditions ..	1	1	1	—	6	6	—	1
Pyæmia, Joint Ill, Navel Ill	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Septicæmia and other Septic								
Conditions ..	8	4	1	3	—	—	—	—
Septic Metritis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Anaemia ..	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uræmia ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bacterial Necrosis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mastitis ..	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—
Cancer and Tumours ..	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
Urticaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Whole Carcasses ..	74	142	3	175	—	—	—	—
Part Carcasses ..	—	—	—	—	152	252	12	12

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	182	46	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	337	720	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	519	766	13	—

2.—Defects found,

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	4	—	4	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) insufficient	8	7	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	10	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	5	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	34	27	—	8	—

† i.e. Electrical Stations [Section 103 (1)], Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

OUTWORK.

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-work-ers in Aug. list requir- ed by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
Wearing . . . Making, etc. apparel . . . Cleaning and Washing . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—

